

# AMERICAN *Bee* JOURNAL



Vol. 94

1954

No. 1



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# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Vol. 94, No. 1

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

January, 1954

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## OUR COVER PICTURE

S. J. Hatcher, Delray Beach, Florida, of "Sunny South Apiaries", sends the front cover picture for January, showing Charles Rex Bone, Jr., age 11 months, with an evident taste for honey in a child just short of his first year. The picture was used by the Miami Herald and the prominent adjective was "cute." The exhibit of honey is from a display Mr. Hatcher has inside his honey house. The Break-page picture (page 23) is of Howard Graff, Bow, Washington, and his daughter, Carol.



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# As We See It

---

## *Improvement Only Comes from Within*

We are informed that certain groups in the beekeeping industry are not supporting the American Beekeeping Federation because those present at the last annual meeting adopted a set of recommendations on honey house sanitation.

The American Bee Journal has not supported these recommended regulations because of the hardship that could be wrought to many beekeepers, both large and small. But we believe that little or nothing can be accomplished by a nonsupport attitude; accomplishment only can come by staying within an organized group and doing everything possible to improve things through both participation and continued support.

Those assembled at San Jose last December did not like to recommend honey-house sanitation rules. It was a case of do something in an effort to show regulatory groups that we were sincere, or by doing nothing to ultimately receive compulsory regulations that would be very much more drastic.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture already has such regulations; they have means of enforcing them. The Food and Drug Administration also has regulations which they can enforce. The representatives of the industry, in Washington and later at San Jose, were warned that something must be done or appropriate action would be taken. Such regulations were so drastic that it would be impossible for the beekeeping industry to conform.

Long hours were spent, therefore, in eliminating as many of the severe regulations as possible, and retaining only what was felt to be absolutely necessary. And, having no choice, the convention adopted them as only recommendations to officials.

Certainly, this action should not be cause for lack of support of the American Beekeeping Federation. In turn, it should be substantial cause for continued and increased support of the only beekeepers' organization which has successfully handled Washington matters for the best interests of the bee and honey industry.

---

## *The 1954 Support Price for Honey*

As we begin a New Year, forecasters generally are predicting that food supply, demand and retail food prices are expected to average about the same during 1954 as for the past year. The present outlook is for employment and consumer incomes to be about equal to the last year resulting in a continuing demand for food which is expected to maintain the present level of retail food prices.

The demand for honey has been good and prices have ranged mostly upwards from support levels. Supplies of honey in a number of markets are exceedingly

short and there is every indication that the 1953 crop will be consumed before the 1954 crop goes to market.

Because of the above reasons, we strongly feel that any reduction in the support price for honey in the 1954 marketing season is not justified. Present levels are only sufficient to maintain a prosperous beekeeping industry if producers are fortunate enough to get a good crop of honey. For those whose honey crop was cut short in 1953 by drouth and other adverse conditions, present levels are not sufficiently high.

Parity for extracted honey, on the other hand, has dropped approximately one cent per pound during 1953. The same percentage of parity would mean a reduction in support prices for 1954. We, therefore, recommend as a minimum the same price levels for the 1954 marketing season as are now in effect for the 1953 crop, and urge those gathered at Baltimore to endorse such a request.

---

## *How Long Will We Have Price Support*

We are grateful to Harold Clay, Specialty Crops Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, P.M.A., U.S.D.A., for calling to our attention an error in the editorial entitled "Forward View" which appeared in the December issue.

In the editorial the statement was made: "Price support for honey is mandatory for another year. Whether we have a continuance beyond that nobody knows."

Mr. Clay points out that the Agricultural Act of 1949 does not limit the length of time for which price support is applicable, and that it will continue until Congress votes otherwise.

However, from what we have been able to learn from the press, Secretary Benson and his staff are studying the agricultural program for the purpose of making recommendations to Congress sometime during 1954. The Agricultural Act of 1949 provided that the basic commodities would be supported at 90 per cent of parity through 1954, and thereafter would be supported under a more flexible program. Inasmuch as the result has been the creation of huge surpluses of certain farm products, it is reported that the new administration favors a farm program flexible enough to prevent such surpluses. It is expected, therefore, that a new agricultural act will be drafted into law sometime before 1955.

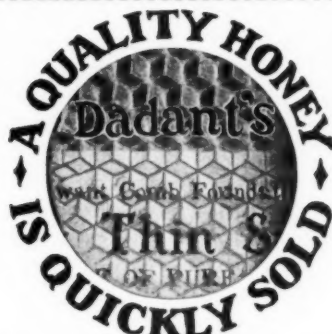
It is believed that price support will be continued on many farm products. Whether honey will be included we do not know. If it is included in the new agricultural act, it will require again the efforts of many within the bee and honey industry. Price support has been a good thing for the honey producer; it has been a good thing for honey packers. If other farm products are to receive price support, we believe that extracted honey also should be supported in price. We feel this way because honey bees are important through their pollinating activity to our agricultural economy.

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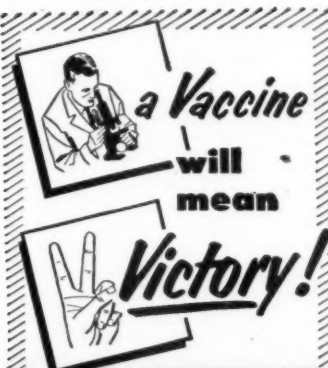
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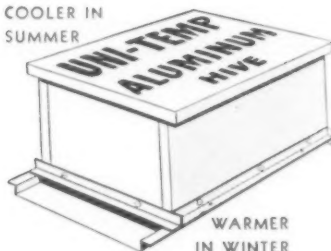
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Warrenton, Missouri

January, 1954

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## Happy New Year

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# Panel for January

The "Round-ups" in the Journal during 1952 introduced a new kind of discussion about beekeeping problems and management and became quite popular among readers. In 1953, rather than to continue the discussions under the same title, they were called "Spotlights." One objection to these discussions was the excessive length which reduced other reading material. The authorship however, drawn from contributors over the country, gave a sense of authority and completeness that was important. What to do for 1954 became a problem of reducing length and retaining authorship

coverage. The compromise is the Panel series for this year. The first Panel is staff produced because time was too short to seek outside authors. The Panel authors are grouped in a credit banner but the material is written to incorporate the contributions of each panel member into one complete article of three pages. If you want any problem to be considered for panel discussion, write us about it. The subjects that are chosen will be those wanted by the most readers. Hope you like the 1954 Panels.

## This Is How We Do It

There is no excuse needed for this first Panel for 1954. It is strictly "how-to-do-it" reading and is staff written for two reasons—time did not allow us to go beyond our own group to turn out something worthwhile, and so many have asked about how we do our beekeeping work that the chance to double on the time squeeze problem and in part satisfy this demand was too good to pass up.

By word and picture, here are some of the things we do. Detail is boiled down to the minimum and many minor things are left out. There is no sequence or order whatever; item just follows item. What we have no picture for comes first, to fill up before we reach the pictures. If you want more detail or longer description of any of the things presented, let us know and we will try to prepare a complete article about whatever interests you.

### Walking Plank

Pirate ship? No, just a heavy board plank to reach from the end

of the truck to the ground, with long enough slant to permit easy walking up the plank into the truck bed. Cross cleats reduce the chance of slipping. When taking off honey, for example, supers can be carried from hive into truck and loaded on pallets that unload with lift trucks right where you want them. (Honey house floor and truck bed same height, with iron apron for height adjustment.)

### Push-in-cage

Want to reduce the losses in queen introduction? Try a screen wire or hardware cloth cage. Cut a six inch square, clip corners an inch, bend wire down for sides and cut a length at one corner along the fold four inches long. Bend the cut piece inside to form a tunnel. Fill tunnel with candy. Hold queen with fingers. Lay cage over her and push cage in firmly. In area under cage a few emerging bees help feed the queen although the hive bees will do it through the wires. Bees will eat out candy; get acquainted through the

wire; and the queen comes out when she can, without excitement. Works well at all times.

### Feeding

Don't say you never feed! We do. Every season some of our buster colonies would starve if they were not fed; some often are short early; maybe it is extra weight of wood or combs or pollen, or bees, that deceived us in the fall when we thought they had plenty of stores.

Secret of efficient feeding is to feed before the bees really need it; about when they have fifteen to twenty pounds of stores left. Use a ten pound honey pail with sulfa fortified off grade honey, or fifty-fifty sugar sirup, (also with sulfa; quarter teaspoonful of the soluble form). When you give the liquid also pour about four pounds of dry sugar on inner cover close to hole and pail. Feed like this, given early, will last a month; later, with more brood and more feed requirements, two weeks.

### Moving

Want to move a short distance?

## Panel Members . . .



G. H. (Glory) Cale  
ABJ Editor, beekeeper,  
research coordinator



G. H. (Bud) Cale, Jr.  
Genetical research,  
field representative



William (Bill) Carlile  
Research assistant, engraver,  
apiary superintendent



Elva Kirlin  
Apiary foreman,  
beekeeper

Try laughing gas (ammonium nitrate—a third content ammonium nitrate fertilizer is good. Cheap too. See this issue, page 18, "Some Uses of Laughing Gas," Roy D. Brown). Beyond-flight-distance moving, especially in cool weather, rainy days, windy days, smoke hive entrances vigorously down the row, several times. As field bees come in they stay in. Keep it up about a half hour. Load hives on truck with engine running; bees stay put (no closing or screens). Leave a dummy set of combs in a hive where bees stood. Surprising how few are left. Then go to new place, leave engine running, and unload.

Here we are, up to the pictures. Let's follow them, beginning with the one at top on the left.

### Two-Queen Colony

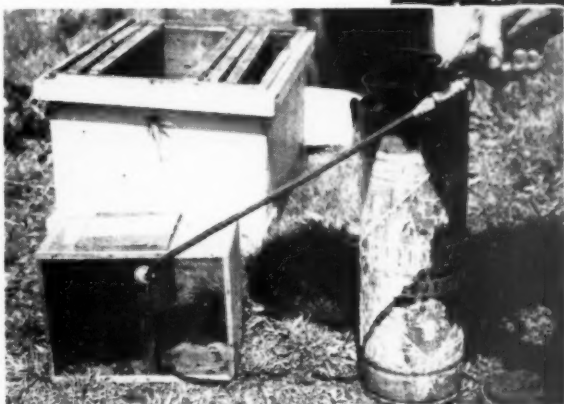
This particular colony is one Farrar photographed at Madison. Our plan is some different than his but results are good, too. More honey, of course. Hard to tell you much about it in short space. Colonies winter in two MD hive bodies with shallow food chamber on top. Lots of pollen and honey. In April equipment is reversed—super on bottom, top hive on super; bottom hive at top. Then when queen is laying in top body, the lower body (with most brood) is set beside parent with its own bottom and cover. A second queen is given to it (when it is found to be without the old queen) and the two queens lay in their own parts until flow is on. Maybe each will then have supers; usually do. Then set the two hives back together; move food chamber back to top; super above. Look out! You may need a stepladder!

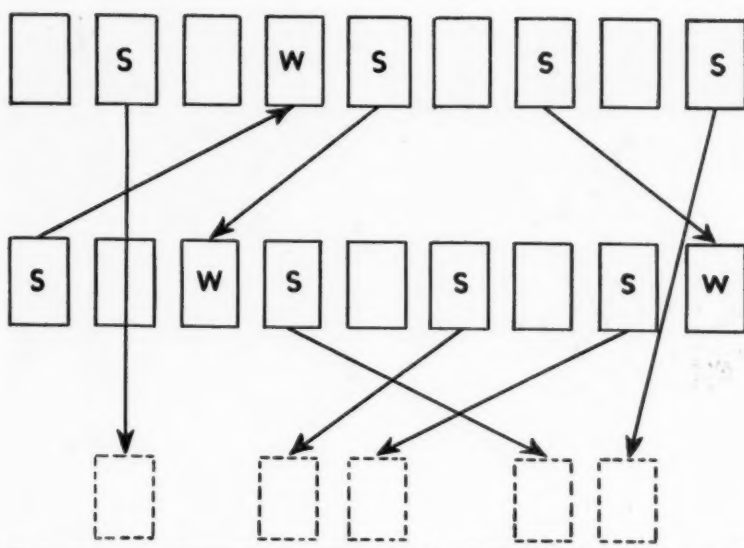
### Robber Cloths

Let's be quick with this (top right), space is getting short. Wet muslin squares (three or four feet square) in carbolic acid scented water. Lay cloths over hives or supers. Works well most times.

### Lift Block

A big picture (center, right) to show a simple gadget; a triangular block of wood, fastened to belt by a string. Lift up one edge of hives or supers; shove block in to hold up load while hands (two men here) (Over)





grab the edges. Makes work easier. Less struggle.

### Water Spray

Lower left, p. 11 shows knapsack sprayer using warm water in introducing packages. Better than sirup. Bees get feed anyway soon as they are in the hives. Little flight. Note green grass plug for entrance (top entrance in this case). Grass dries; bees work out slowly. Look to see in a day or so. Packages seldom drift in flight and no robbing from other colonies.

### Acid Smoke

When acid boards are used for honey removal in cool weather when bees move down slowly, get a good volume of smoke going in the bee smoker; sprinkle some carbolic on the fuel. Then smoke under boards vigorously (lower right, p. 11). Bees go down more quickly.

Wow! Here we are, almost at space end, and these three big pictures left. Short and sweet, that's what it means!

### Relocation

Try this for swarm control. Follow the top diagram. When cells show up, relocate the colonies with cells. Cut the cells and swap places with weak colonies; or, if there are none to swap with, put swarmers, cells and all, in new spots. Cells emerge and virgins mate without a swarm.

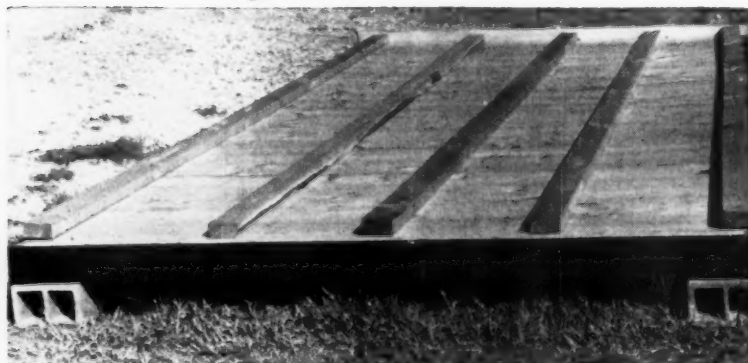
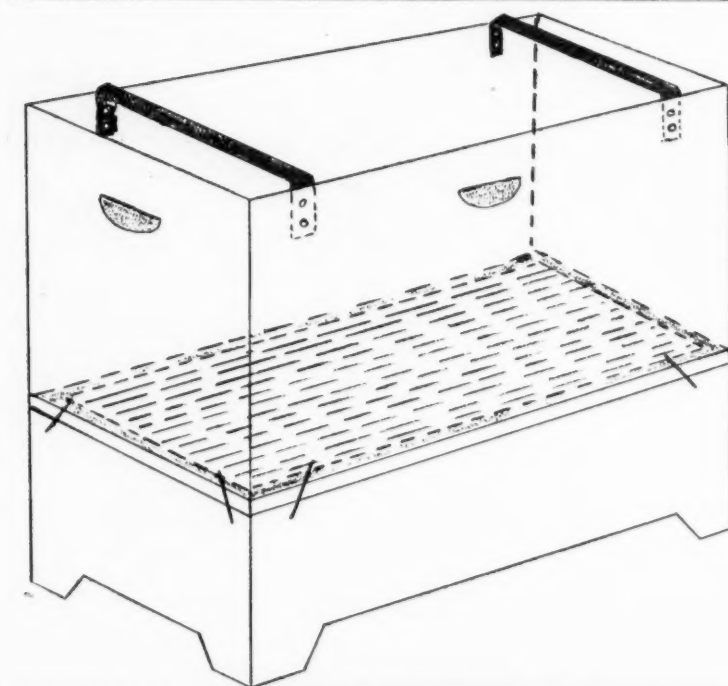
### Queen Finding Box

A bit hard to describe (center). Make body from two super shells; or lower super shell (shallow) and a hive body; or two hive bodies. Scallop edges of lower part. Staple queen excluder between the two parts. Iron cross bars as shown, just high enough to hit the bottom bars of the combs in a hive body. Use this way: To find queen quickly, reduce hive you are working to the brood nest where queen is most likely to be. Set finding box in front. Take hive from bottom board and loosen combs. Jounce bees out by jarring hive on box top and braces. Set body back on bottom board. Watch for queen in box or on excluder. Then shake bees out after queen is disposed of. Seldom causes robbing. Can find 15-20 queens an hour after you are used to it. Elva Kirlin's idea. Good one.

### Super Fumigation

Make a platform as in lower picture. Put on two by four runners. Set supers on; gas outdoors with cyanogas placing fumigant on marked spots to come under centers of super piles, using a long re-saw runner board. Close front spaces. Gas again in three weeks. Store supers inside when ready.

And there you have it. More dope if you want it. And we've left out a lot. Sorry.





Staff Photo (above).

Orlando Munoz, Costa Rica (front), visits us. William Carlile, Research Assistant, (at back) demonstrates artificial insemination. Munoz is head of the apicultural work for his government. He is also superintendent of a school of beekeeping, devoted entirely to that subject. In addition (when he finds the time) he is a thousand colony commercial beekeeper. Some of his honey goes abroad; some is made into honey wine (which he does not use himself).



Photo by Carl Killion, Jr., Paris, Ill. (upper right).

Gene Killion, son and partner of Carl Killion, Sr., Chief Apiary Inspector for Illinois, with honey, trophies and ribbons won at the National Honey Show, St. Paul, Minnesota. First on comb honey; first on 2½-lb. chunk honey; second on beeswax; second on light amber extracted. Federation Trophy for best exhibition in the Show.



Photo from Ralph Ring, County Agent, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee (center right).

Beekeeping booth that the Lawrence County Beekeepers' Association had at the Middle Tennessee District Fair, Oct. 5-10. Left, J. W. Mobbs, Pres. and L. H. Little, State Apiarist. Mr. Little was also official judge. Every day the Association had someone at the booth to answer questions about beekeeping and about honey and its use.



Photo by W. A. Stephen, Extension Beekeeper for North Carolina, Raleigh (bottom right).

Raymond Presnell (see "How to Make a Bee Beard," Dec.) piles his supers on a platform, outdoors, protected with a cover against the weather. (See also super platform, lower picture, opposite page).



# Preventing and Controlling E F B

by Joseph O. Moffett\*

**C**AN European foulbrood be prevented by feeding colonies either streptomycin or terramycin in sirup before the disease normally occurs? This was the question we attempted to answer in 1953. This work was done in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. The average elevation of the apiaries tested was over 7,500 feet. Because of the high altitude the spring build-up of colonies in this valley is late, and most of the EFB appears in colonies after June 15.

Eight San Luis Valley beekeepers each loaned us three apiaries for these studies. One apiary belonging to each beekeeper was fed streptomycin, one was fed terramycin, and one was fed only sugar or honey sirup. Although these feedings were intended to be primarily preventive, some EFB had already appeared by the time the feedings were given.

**Colonies fed twice.** These colonies were fed twice, the second feeding being given two weeks after the

first. The first feedings started May 23 and were completed June 1. The second feedings were begun June 3 and ended June 15. The materials were fed in sugar or honey sirup. One and two-thirds quarts of this sirup was given to a colony at each feeding. In most apiaries the sirup was sprinkled into empty frames, and placed in the hive. A few apiaries were fed in either glass jars or frame feeders.

**Streptomycin.** Each of the colonies fed streptomycin received 0.2 grams of active streptomycin per feeding. An unrefined material containing 33⅓% active streptomycin was used. Streptomycin should first be dissolved in a small amount of water before being added to the sugar sirup. It tends to lump if added directly to sugar sirup.

**Terracon 25.** Three grams of Terracon 25 were fed at each feeding to every colony receiving terramycin. The Terracon 25 contains 25 grams of terramycin per pound.

The colonies were examined before being fed, and at frequent intervals throughout the summer. The commercial beekeepers who owned these yards operated them in their normal manner. The results of these feedings are shown in Table 1. Each colony was rated from zero to five. A zero rating was given if no EFB was found, and a five rating if the colony was very badly infected. Therefore, the lower the disease rating the less EFB was present.

**Results.** The 325 colonies fed streptomycin had a disease rating of 5 at the last examination, compared to a rating of 11 for the 411 colonies fed Terracon 25, and 77 for the 323 untreated colonies. The check colonies therefore had 15 times as much EFB as the streptomycin fed colonies, and seven times as much as the Terracon 25 fed colonies.

**TM-5 dust.** A terramycin animal

\* Entomologist, Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado.



Dusting TM-5 and powdered sugar over the frames of a hive. Every hive body containing brood should be dusted.



Putting frames of medicated sirup in a hive. Two frames were partially filled with the sirup, and then they were placed in the colony.



mix, TM-5, was dusted on colonies affected with European foulbrood. This preparation contained 5 grams of terramycin per pound. In one experiment 12 EFB diseased colonies were dusted three times with TM-5, and 12 similar colonies were left undusted. The disease rating dropped from 24 to 2 in the dusted colonies, and from 25 to 19 in the undusted colonies. The last rating was taken 19 days after the first dust was applied (Table 2).

A second test was also run on TM-5. In this study (Table 3) 14 colonies were used. The disease rating of the dusted colonies dropped from 18 to 2, while the disease rating of the undusted colonies dropped from 24 to 22.

The TM-5 used in these studies was obtained from a feed mill. They used it to add trace amounts of terramycin to animal feeds. The cost was 80c per pound.

**How applied.** The TM-5 was mixed with an equal amount of powdered sugar, sifted well, and then dusted over the top of the frames. A five pound honey jar with several large holes in the lid makes an excellent duster. This material is very fine. Some of it will sift between the frames and into the individual cells. Some remains on top of the frames. The bees clean off the dust that is left on the top bars in a few days. This dust was applied to each hive body containing brood.

Thirty grams of this mixture (15 of TM-5 and 15 of powdered sugar) was used for each dusting of a colony. Four level tablespoons of this material would be about 34 grams. The dust was applied three times at weekly intervals. The cost of the TM-5 was slightly less than

Table 1.—A comparison between the apiaries fed Terracon 25, the apiaries fed streptomycin, and the untreated apiaries.

Material fed	Number of colonies fed	Disease rating of all the colonies:			
		When 1st feeding applied	2 weeks after 1st feeding	5 weeks after 1st feeding	7 weeks after 1st feeding
Terracon 25	411	18	5	5	11
Streptomycin	325	34	10	4	5
Untreated	323	17	17	42	77

Table 2.—The effect of dusting TM-5 on European foulbrood diseased colonies. These colonies were dusted on July 10, 15 and 24 in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Treatment	Colonies tested	Disease rating of the colonies on:			
		July 10	July 15	July 22	July 29
TM-5	12	24	4	6	2
None	12	25	16	22	19

Table 3.—The effect of dusting TM-5 on European foulbrood diseased colonies. These colonies were dusted on July 15, 23, and 29 in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Treatment	Colonies tested	Disease rating of the colonies on:		
		July 15	July 23	August 6
TM-5	6	18	10	2
None	8	24	20	22

3c per colony for each dusting. Lightly infected colonies probably would not need to be treated three times.

**Conclusions.** Apiaries fed either streptomycin or Terracon 25 when only a small amount of EFB was present had much less EFB during the season than similar untreated apiaries. These feedings were started about three weeks before EFB usually becomes serious. Preventive feeding would probably be profitable in areas where considerable EFB is present each year.

TM-5 dusted on the top bars gave good control of European foulbrood in these studies. It can be carried to each yard and applied with a

minimum of labor. Although these materials gave good control of EFB when compared to the untreated colonies, our work in Colorado has yet to reveal a material which will control EFB 100%. There has always been a colony here and there that has failed to respond to treatment.

In brief, while antibiotics look promising in reducing the loss due to EFB, the best answer to this problem is more resistant stock. A beekeeper should never breed from queens whose progeny have had EFB. All colonies which have had the disease should be queenless in order not to perpetuate a strain susceptible to European foulbrood.

## The Simple Life . . .

Others may preach simplicity and a life in the open, but the beekeeper practices it. He really lives that kind of a life and enjoys it. It seems a bit surprising that so many people spend their lives indoors. The human animal is inclined to avoid physical exertion as far as possible.

Frank C. Pellett

(A.B.J., page 206, April, 1937.)

## Freedom from Hunger . . .

Those who live from the land may at times not make much money but few of them are ever hungry. Beekeepers and farmers are too near

the source of food to suffer for something to eat. In the industrial centers oftentimes those out of work are really hungry and cannot provide for their children. We should count our blessings therefore and not worry so much about our difficulties.

Frank C. Pellett

(A.B.J., page 440, September, 1931.)

## General Motors Says "We Can Learn a Lot from the Bees"

This is the title of a bulletin put out by the Personnel and Employee Relations Staff of the General Motors Company and pictures the life

and activity of the honey bee in terms of human experience and depicts the beekeeping of Leon H. Camp and his son, Roy, of the General Motors Organization. Mr. Camp is in Syracuse, New York. Quite an interesting little publication.

## Clethra Honey . . .

Mr. Carr, Plymouth, North Carolina, gave me a jar of Clethra or pepper bush honey. This is certainly a wonderful product, almost water white, beautiful white cappings of cut comb honey in glass jars and a flavor which is indescribably good. One of the top honeys. (G. H. C.)



# From The Honey Plant Gardens--

## the Survival Plots

by Melvin Pellett

Clump of wild indigo in the Survival Plots.

IN THE late 1930's there was planted in the American Bee Journal Honey Plant Test Gardens an area devoted to the perpetuation and study of our native prairie plants. A large variety of prairie flora was moved in, which was dug from roadsides and old railroad right of ways, where some area could be found which had been left undisturbed so the original native plants still existed. Into this area in the test gardens was moved some 40 species of the prairie flora, including several of the native prairie grasses. Next to this area, in numerous small beds under cultivation, were planted some hundreds of kinds of seeds obtained elsewhere for trial. Here observations were made of small plantings of a wide variety of plants obtained from various parts of the United States and foreign countries. In the ensuing years, larger plantings were made of those plants which showed sufficient promise as honey plants or other uses to be deemed worthy of further propagation. In the original area, some kinds proved not adapted to this locality and died out. Others were flourishing so the rows were running together, and some were spreading into the next beds and

volunteering elsewhere in the area. It was then decided that this area of small plantings of the many kinds of plants had served its first purpose. Some plants of the varieties we wanted to be sure to save were moved into rows elsewhere. Except for removing objectionable weeds, this area along with the planting of prairie flora was left unattended to see what would survive. Thus it became known as the Survival Plots.

Thus the Survival Plots today are the result of plantings made ten to fifteen years ago of many varieties, of both our original native flora and many introduced species. Transplanted into a relatively small area and after having become established as above described, left unattended over the years which have included both dry and wet seasons, we believe the time is ripe to give a report, naming some of the plants which have survived and increased to become and remain prominent. Needless to say, out of the hundreds of plants originally in the plots, many have declined into scarcity or oblivion. Others have survived and increased into more prominence, and fortunately, this includes a good percentage of those we have deemed the better honey plants in the original

planting. In this article no attempt will be made to name all the plants now growing in the plots, but some description of the general behavior will be given. There is, of course, perpetual change in the appearance of the plots as one kind of plant will dominate a spot for a time and then give way to something else. We will, occasionally, find blooming in full glory, some plant which we hadn't noticed for years.

As might be expected, the prairie plants obtained from this locality have in general held their own or increased. The most conspicuous are the tall-growing plants. These include the **Silphiums**: cup plant, compass plant and prairie dock. Several varieties of goldenrod occur in scattering clumps throughout the plots. There are quite a lot of **Monarda fistulosa** with the bright lavender flowers in summer bloom. Of a number of varieties of wild asters, some have nearly disappeared, others have increased. White asters are now a solid stand in places. New England aster and arrow leaf aster are scattered over parts of the plots. There are **Rudbeckia** or coneflowers, Culver's root and others in prominence. A number of varieties of violets, both na-

tive and introduced, which bloom prominently in the spring, are obscured by taller growing plants later in the season. A plot of giant hyssop, originally planted in a spot partially protected from the wind, has never receded and its flowers always attract the bees freely. The original plants of wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*) remain and have grown into large majestic clumps. This plant with its attractive foliage is worthy of wider use as ornamental in garden and border plantings. While the above mentioned plants are for the most part not first-line honey plants for this locality, the bees do get much supplemental nectar and pollen from native prairie; or rather they would if native prairie existed. While on the subject of native plants I will mention that golden honey plant or wingstem (*Actinomeris*) and Simpson's honeypoint or figwort both grow regularly in our grove edges and are heavily worked by the bees.

Several of the native prairie grasses are prospering and have spread slowly from the spots where originally planted. During the same time, Kentucky bluegrass has volunteered and spread among the other plants over virtually the entire area. It looks now like nothing will win out over Kentucky bluegrass.

Among the introduced honey plants, the original plantings of *Lespedeza bicolor* and *Lespedeza cyrtobotra*, planted in 1937, remain of vigorous growth. These shrubby varieties are long lived and root hardy here, although the tops may kill back in winter. The plants are

growing six to seven feet in height.

One of the original plots of Wagner flat pea yet covers the ground with a thick mat of growth. Planted in 1940, this plot has remained and enlarged from its own seeding. Also the plant is volunteering in a few other parts of the plots.

Summer sage (*Salvia superba*) is demonstrating that it can well hold its own with competition. It seems to totally occupy the area where it was originally planted and has spread to some extent. This sage is a honey plant and has qualities to make it desirable for ornamental plantings in some situations.

The plots of wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*) and Siberian catnip are still intact. These two are holding their original area but have apparently not spread much. Jerusalem sage (*Phlomis tuberosa*) shows up plainly scattered about the area of the original planting. This plant has much showy bloom in midsummer which attracts the bees freely. Wild senna (*Cassia marilandica*) is another plant holding its own.

A few plants remain of purple loosestrife. Most years it has bloomed quite freely even with the competition in the Survival Plots. This plant is especially adapted to wet land, does not spread much elsewhere without cultivation although here it does not easily die out either.

There are some scattering plants of mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum pilosum*). This plant is native to the Ozarks and northward along the Mississippi River where it can be found in places usually near the tops of high hills. It is here demonstrating its ability to grow wild although

on our very fertile soil the competition is too strong for it to spread much.

A few plants of the shrub *Vitex incisa negundo* appear to be a permanent fixture in the Survival Plots. This was planted in 1940 and although this is north of the zone where this shrub is supposed to be winter hardy it has survived. (Our winter minimum is mostly 10 degrees minus or colder.) The tops often kill back in winter but recover with new growth the ensuing season. It blooms on the new wood and never fails to attract the bees consistently over a long blooming period.

For a honey plant to be of any great value it must either be of sufficient use for something else so that it will be planted or else be aggressive enough to spread by itself without becoming a serious weed. A plant that may possess some of both of these qualities is all the better. The Survival Plots in the Test Garden are kept as a demonstration of the ability of the many plants to survive or perpetuate themselves with competition. Mention has not been made of all the plants growing in the survival plots, but we have tried to give some description of those plants now most prominent, and of the general behavior of the growth in the plots. It is expected that in the ensuing years some of the plants now prospering will become obscure while some others now of less prominence will take over. It will be interesting to note what the Survival Plots will have to offer several years hence.



#### COCONUT SNOWBALLS WITH HONEY PRALINE SAUCE

- 1 pint vanilla ice cream
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shredded coconut, cut, plain or toasted
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter
- 3 tablespoons honey
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar
- dash of salt
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup evaporated milk

**FOR SNOWBALLS**, scoop ice cream into balls and roll in coconut. Place in freezing tray of automatic refrigerator for about 1 hour. Makes 3 or 4 servings.

**FOR SAUCE**, melt butter in saucepan. Add honey, brown sugar, and salt. Place over low heat and stir constantly until mixture bubbles vigorously. Add milk gradually and bring to a boil. Boil gently 2 minutes. Remove from heat. Serve warm over the Coconut Snowballs. Makes 1 cup sauce.

—American Honey Institute

# You Asked for It...

John A. Kramer, Houston, Texas

Why does honey ferment in the combs before extraction, and in bottles and cans, after extraction?

There are yeast spores in practically all types of honey. Some plants secrete nectar that has high moisture content. In localities where humidity is high, or where damp seasons are prevalent, or honey that is carried in late in the fall, makes it hard for the bees to cure or ripen the honey.

Combs of honey that are completely capped over, have had the larger percentage of moisture content removed. Honey is cured by a fanning process of the bees. Having your hives properly ventilated, which allows better circulation of air, helps the bees to ripen the honey. When all of the combs of honey that are removed for extraction are not fully capped, the combs that are thoroughly ripened, and the combs that are partly ripened being extracted together, will result in all of the extracted honey likely to ferment.

Supers of honey waiting to be extracted, should be stored in a dry room, to prevent the honey from absorbing moisture, thereby causing fermentation.

Containers should be clean and dry, and after the honey is bottled or put in cans the containers should be sealed immediately, and kept sealed.

Heating extracted honey to 160 degrees, by the double boiler method, helps to prevent fermentation. It should be bottled and sealed immediately.

Honey which is allowed to granulate, from being stored in a cool room, may ferment later, when the weather becomes warm.

Some beekeepers that go in for honey production in a big way, have "curing rooms," where uncapped honey can be stored for a certain period of time, and a large percentage of the moisture content is removed from the honey.



## Some Uses of Laughing Gas

by Roy D. Brown

THE use of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, was originated by W. A. Stephen, Beekeeping Extension Specialist of North Carolina. It is not a "cure-all" in management problems, but I do believe it has its place. I have used it successfully in inspection, dividing and uniting, moving short distances, requeening laying worker as well as queenright colonies, and to stop robbing.

The gas is made by starting a fire in your smoker and burning the fuel down to a bed of coals. Then add two to six tablespoonfuls of 33½% ammonium nitrate fertilizer, depending upon the number of colonies you have to work. The fertilizer burns rapidly with intense heat, so use it immediately by giving the colony

about three puffs of gas at the entrance. If the colony is single story, this should be sufficient to put the bees to sleep. If it is a tall colony, you may have to crack every second super and give them about three puffs.

The bees will remain asleep from three to five minutes, depending upon the dosage. You will find laughing gas very helpful in working mean colonies.

To use this gas in requeening a queenright colony, find the old queen and kill her. Put the cover back on the colony and let the bees settle back. Then gas them and while they are asleep shake the new queen out of the cage at the entrance or inside the colony. Do not disturb the colony for twelve to fifteen hours, then check for acceptance. The queen will usually be laying by this time. I have averaged about 95% acceptance with this method.

When treating a laying worker colony, do not turn the queen loose at the first gassing. Cover the cage screen with cardboard and leave the covered cage and queen in the colony until the next day. Gas the colony again and release the queen.

To use in divisions, divide the colony as you wish. Gas both parent and division and give the division a queen. You may leave the division and parent colony sitting side by side if you wish.

If robbing starts in the yard, then just give each colony in the yard four or five puffs of gas at the entrance. The bees will stop robbing.

The gas seems to produce a temporary loss of memory in the bees. In one yard the bees persisted in working sweet-mash from a still in the area, during the sourwood flow. I became disgusted and gassed all the bees in the yard heavily. They stopped working the sweet-mash and went back to the sourwood for over three weeks.

The bees seem lost and inactive for two or three days after laughing gas is used. I assume that there would be a small loss in surplus honey for this reason. I have no information nor have I been able to observe any lasting effect of the gas upon the life of the bee, queen or larva. There may be reasons to prohibit its use, but so far, I haven't been able to find them.

Tennessee



# I Get \$1.38 To \$2.77 a Pound For Honey

by Kenneth F. Hazard

**B**EFORE you call the men with the straight jackets, hear my story for you, too, CAN sell your honey at these prices!

I have one vice and that is enjoyment of a good pipe. Like many other men, I found that calming my nerves and relaxing could be done with a pipe.

Several years ago I started smoking a pipe but never could get a "sweet" smoke that I had heard old-timers talk about. Breaking in a new pipe, especially was a chore and I dreaded doing it when I received one on Christmas.

In later years I took up beekeeping as a hobby and took my product to local grocery stores where I sold it for \$5.50 to \$6.20 a case.

Then three years ago I called at the pipe store of a friend of mine and saw him line a customer's new pipe with honey. He stated that doing this made a sweeter cake in the pipe. I learned that he had done this for several years.

BANG, an idea came to me suddenly and I rushed sixty miles home to carry it out.

I took honey and placed it in a large flat pan. This I heated slowly for two to three hours. This helped to take more water out of it, my theory being that the less moisture going into the briar wood, the drier and sweeter the smoke.

Then I purchased a gross of 1½ ounce bottles and filled them with this honey. On these bottles I placed a label which I had printed. This label merely stated, "Paul's Pipe Caking Honey," and his address. My future plans include complete instructions on the label, but at present these instructions are verbally given to the purchaser of a new pipe.

I took the gross of bottles to my friend and suggested that he sell them for 25 cents each, his cost being 15 cents. He thought the idea a good one and gave me a check for \$21.60 for the gross.

One week later I received a telephone call for two gross more. These



I rushed to him after which I received periodical orders for these special bottles of pipe caking honey.

For this idea, I found that I had made a nice profit on my honey. My books showed that I had paid \$5.00 for the gross of bottles and \$1.00 for 250 labels. The gross of 1½ ounce bottles took 13½ pounds of honey for which I received \$21.60 from the pipe store. I discovered that I had received \$1.85 for honey that I had been selling for 22 to 25 cents a pound. What a difference!

Why not try this idea with some of your honey? A pipe cleaner is doubled over and dipped in the pipe caking honey. This is applied to the walls of the pipe. Then tobacco is packed in the pipe and smoked down to the bottom of the pipe. After the pipe has cooled, the ashes are knocked out and this procedure repeated three or more times. This will start a nice cake in the bowl and give a good "sweet" smoke. It might be well to add that a pipe should be smoked right down to the bottom every time that it is smoked so that it will have a dry, sweet smoke.

I believe that those trying this idea will find it a good way to dispose of extra honey at drug stores, tobacco stores, department stores, and other stores that sell pipes and tobacco will gladly buy this type product if the honey producer will merely prove what can be done in the way of sales for the merchant.

Where else could you get \$1.38 or more for a pound of honey?

Michigan

## You Asked for It...

J. F. Clarke, Iowa

How can colonies be strengthened for better comb honey production?

If you want good results with comb honey production, you should introduce a new queen each year. A good way to build up colonies used for comb honey, is to take frames of sealed brood from colonies not being used for comb honey and add them to the brood chamber of the colony used for comb honey. On the comb honey colony, there should be ten full frames of brood in the brood nest (single hive body) when the super is put on.

R. C. Burcham, Decatur, Ill.

Is it all right to feed honey that I melted up, back to the bees in the spring?

Too many times articles appear in the bee journals, saying to feed honey back to the bees, with never a mention that the honey they feed back may contain germs of bee disease. I feel it is doing the beginner beekeeper an injustice by not explaining this. A lot of beekeepers, especially those who have not been keeping long, do not know bee disease, wouldn't know even how to look for it. By feeding contaminated honey the disease is spread from possibly one colony to the entire yard. When I say contaminated honey, I do not mean that the honey is injurious to the human race. Statistics show that through laboratory tests, disease germs that affect the human being cannot live in honey over a period of but a few hours. But germs injurious to the bees can and do live in honey. If a colony dies out, and you do not know the reason it died, do not feed the honey to other colonies, or allow your bees to rob out the dead colony. Be sure that you know bee disease when you see it. As an added precaution, if surplus honey is fed back, add a sufficient amount of sulfathiazole to the mixture.

Lets keep the beginner in business, huh?

After all, the beginner of yesterday is the commercial beekeeper of today.





Frank E. McLaughlin, our Questions and Answers Editor (currently "You Asked for It", see page 18 and 19), will edit this double column for beginners. If you have any questions, or if you want any particular instruction, ask Mr. McLaughlin, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

*January . . .*

## For The Beginner

This is the season of the year that the beginner beekeeper should get his equipment ready for package bees in the spring. What will the beginner need to start beekeeping? A smoker, hive tool, veil, and two hive bodies (10 frames for each body), for each package of bees that he purchases, and top and bottom board. He will need wire to wire the frames, foundation to install in the frames after they are wired. He will be wise in getting a couple of good books, such as "The Hive and the Honeybee," and "First Lessons in Beekeeping" and do some reading before the time that actual work with the bees starts. Direction for assembling and nailing equipment comes with the equipment, which is shipped unassembled.

There are two types of hive covers, the flat board type, and the telescope lid, that fits down over the hive. With the telescope lid an inner cover is used, placed on top of

the hive right under the lid.

Some method of feeding the package bees should be arranged for. They will probably be hived early in the spring, when there is little natural nectar coming in, and the feed will be necessary to enable the bees to draw out the foundation into comb, as well as for food. Boardman feeders are simpler for the beginner to use. They are slipped into the entrance from the outside and ordinary fruit jars are used to hold the syrup.

Full sheets of medium brood foundation installed in the frames for the package bees give the best results. If only strips of foundation are used, the bees will not draw out straight uniform combs; they will draw irregular combs, and an excess amount of drone cells. Don't forget to order package bees early. The bee breeder has a better chance of getting them to you at the time you desire.

## TRENDS---

### Professors on the Farms

More and more those who teach in the schools tend to practice what they preach. In Canada, Gordon Townsend has a hundred acre farm devoted to seed crops with bees as pollinators; also Christmas trees and clovers. Gordon used to be a 500 colony beekeeper. As head of the Apiculture Department at Guelph, he knows his stuff. Beekeepers have a great deal of confidence in men of this type.

In Iowa, Floyd Paddock also has a farm (a darn good one). He also has bees. All of this he has to hustle to make stand on its own feet. So Floyd's broadcasts, news notes, and pronouncements over the air and through bulletins carry the weight of experience.

Farrar and Roberts in Wisconsin also came up from beekeeping ranks; Roberts in the South, Farrar in Kansas. Farrar and his brother, Milton, were nursed on honey and brought up in the apiary by a beekeeping father.

Killion in Illinois, Inspector of Apiaries and author of "Honey in the Comb," is probably one of the world's most skillful comb honey producers, with one son Eugene in partnership.

Space does not permit listing all of those in this classification. It is sufficient to say that many of our leaders in inspection and in research and in education gained their closeness to beekeeping through intimate association with bees and honey production.

### Size of Operations

Are the days of the larger outfits numbered? One of the world's largest beekeepers has just offered his entire beekeeping outfit for sale. Many of those who used to have thousands of colonies have now worked down to a number which either can be handled by themselves individually or by partnerships within the family.

Many beekeepers who previously

numbered bees in the high hundreds now have half of what they used to have. Many of them distribute their own honey, do all their own work and still count beekeeping a profitable occupation.

The new demand for bees for pollination has, in many instances, led to an increase in the number of bees for large scale operations. On the other hand, the use of bees for honey production alone has too frequently resulted in a shrinkage in the size of operations.

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### Antibiotics

The use of sulfa, terramycin, streptomycin sulphate, others of the sulfa group, and fumagillin are now invading the diseases of the honey bee to the point where there is not near the fear there used to be of the damaging effects of disease. American foulbrood, European foulbrood and Nosema disease now are being run into the corner by the use of these materials.

Some of the inspection services are beginning to accept the antibiotics as a means of control of disease although most inspection services retain the use of burning as a means of removing neglected outfits that might cause the spread of bee disease.

Much of the research work with antibiotics has come from the schools and experiment stations. Dr. Haseman, in Missouri, Dr. J. M. Katznelson and Dr. C. A. Jamieson of Ottawa, Dr. Farrar in Wisconsin, Joseph O. Moffett in Colorado, Dr. Gochbauer, in Minnesota, are some of the workers.

Outstanding among the antibiotics is sodium sulfathiazole which has been used ever since the Missouri bulletin by Haseman and Childers announced the results in the control of this disease a few years ago. Considerable opposition was developed against it but its use is now so widespread that it can be safely said that it is used almost everywhere bees are kept, not only in the United States but in neighboring countries and pretty much over the world.

The most accepted and probably safest use for sulfa in the control of American foulbrood has been on the

basis of prevention. Used as a preventive in feed of syrup or honey or as a dust on combs or otherwise, it is a big factor in the control of this one dreaded disease.

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### State Marketing

A number of states have developed marketing activities as a result of the work of the Federation and the Federal Government in boosting the marketing picture through the October campaign the past two years. Minnesota now has its own honey council whose objective is honey promotion. They issue a bulletin and are on the job all the time. Colorado has been mentioned elsewhere. California has a similar group. Washington, Utah and Oklahoma also.

If every state will do the same there likely will be no marketing problems at all. Like Canada, there may be a honey shortage. This year's short crop, especially of white honey, has almost brought it to that point. But what about the year when we have one of those old fashioned bumper crops? Let's boost this trend along.

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### Energy

Do you ever feel tired in the middle of the afternoon? How about some honey and orange juice, or honey and water, or honey in milk, or just honey! For the cross child (perhaps he is hungry), also try a honey cocktail (honey in fruit juice), a honey peanut butter sandwich, honey butter spread (sandwich)—or just honey!

The value of honey as an energy food is being demonstrated in Canada probably better than anywhere else. The Sports College Research Guide (A World of Knowledge for the World of Sport) published twelve times a year in Toronto, with an annual distribution of 200,000 in the Dominion, constantly emphasizes the use of honey as an energy food in competitive sports.

According to the January, 1953 "Guide" under the title "Honey Helps Energy Level":

"Recent medical research indi-

cates people who suffer from 'let down' spells during the day or during athletic activity do so because their blood sugar level drops, one reason being that sufficient energy fuel is not obtained at breakfast." (Sports College advises a large properly organized breakfast for athletes, the most important meal of the day.)

"We have found that honey taken at breakfast in sufficient quantity solves the 'energy lag' problem very effectively. We recommend its use to sweeten cereal, on whole grain toast and to sweeten grapefruit. Two to three teaspoonfuls of honey will give a good basic supply of energy fuel for the day. For a very active day, a game or hard practice, we suggest another teaspoonful or so, especially with orange juice, an hour or so before activity and again afterwards to replenish the energy fuel used.

"Dr. S. E. Bilik, Dr. T. K. Cureton, Prof. F. Christiansen and other medical and physical education specialists claim an active athlete needs between 5,000 and 6,000 calories a day. We suggest at least 500-700 calories of this total should come from an ideal energy source such as honey. This is five to seven teaspoonfuls per day."

In a recent talk in Ontario, Lloyd Percival, head coach of Sports College stressed the value of honey in competitive athletics. In the 26-mile marathon, a high percentage of the runners used honey as an energy source. The same is true of golfers, swimmers. In tests with energy foods in which those being tested operated a tread mill to the point of exhaustion, honey in tea or coffee and particularly tea was a great energy restorer. For weight gain, he suggests eggnog using four eggs with two teaspoonfuls of honey three times a day.

Percival himself tells of his success with the use of honey in the prevention of migraine headaches if honey is taken before the headache becomes severe when the first symptoms are apparent.

In the recent playoff games (Canadian football), the "Tiger Cats," Grey Cup winners, used honey in pre-competition diets. This fact was played up in Canadian newspapers and broadcasted by sports announcers and listened to by over five million people.

# Current Reading

Conducted by  
M. G. Dadant



## Legume Culture and Picture Identification . . .

A very interesting 50-page book is that issued by Herbert H. Hartwig, Professor of Field Crops at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and titled as above.

Among other things it gives various tolerances of legumes to acidity, drought, temperatures, fertility, and grazing. Also how various annuals and perennials perform. There are full pages of drawings of alfalfa, Ladino, white clovers, lespedezas, birdsfoot trefoil, alsike, red clovers, annual and biennial sweet clovers, black medic, crimson clover, vetches, hop clovers, field peas, peanuts, soybeans, cowpeas, and velvet beans.

Accompanying each are descriptions, growing habits, yields, planting, harvesting, enemies and other data. We recommend it as well worth the \$1.00 asked for it. Send direct to Dr. Hartwig as above.

## Tennessee Bulletin Revised

State Apiarist Little has done a good job in revising "A Bee Book For Beginners," a 52-page booklet with colored cover of a honey bee on red clover blossom. Interesting is the letter in the bulletin from Commissioner of Agriculture Buford Ellington that not only did his own bees (beginning year) make him nine instead of five bushels of crimson clover seed per acre, but they also gave him 700 pounds of honey or over 60 pounds per colony.

Governor Clement of Tennessee helped honey week by announcing it from the governor's office.

## Lupines in Georgia . . .

The Georgia Coastal Plains Station at Tifton, Ga. has issued a bulletin on "Growing Lupine on Coastal Bermuda Soil." Apparently winter damage occurs when temperatures drop below 20 degrees. The lupine as planted in Georgia does not seem to be of benefit to bees. Yet the Blue Bonnet of Texas is a lupine, and

lupines are reported to yield nectar in the inter-mountain territory. Evidently they are a different variety or they would not survive the hard winters there.

## Queen Sizes . . .

M. Bouilhac of the National Queen Rearing Association of France relies implicitly on measurement of the thorax of queens as a mark of their prolificness. His observations cover several years.

## Here Is a Poser for Editors . . .

J. M. Ellis in British Bee Journal says "Relatively few beekeepers read bee papers; relatively few useful contributions appear in the bee papers; relatively few practical and too many theoretical beekeepers write for the bee press." "Would more beekeepers read a larger number of bee papers if more contributions came from practical members of the craft, writing with propolis daubed hands?"

It's your guess as well as ours, Mr. Ellis. Have our readers anything to offer in the way of suggestions?

## Seed Crop Reports . . .

Preliminary reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics would indicate that the Ladino seed harvest would be only 60 percent of 1952, with White clover about 48 percent of a year ago. Alsike clover will be only 7 percent short of last year's seed yield.

## Sugar Concentration in Nectar

F. H. Shaw, T. H. Farr, and H. L. Goldstein in the Massachusetts Beekeeper report preliminarily on sugar concentrations in Mass. honey plants. Some 35 plants were observed. Among the major honey producers those ranking highest in sugar concentration were European linden 56%, vetch 43%, yellow sweet clover 49% and alsike 39%,

white Dutch clover 37%.

Tests were made under the auspices of the Department of Entomology of University of Massachusetts at Amherst. We assume that copies of the report may be obtained by addressing Dr. Shaw there.

## Effect of Pollination . . .

One Southern breeder of bees and queens who formerly paid for his outapiary locations now finds the tables turned. The folks where his bees are kept pay him handsomely for having the bees there on account of the favorable effect on their farm seed crops—vetch, crimson clover.

## Rothamsted Reprints And Bulletins . . .

Published at Harpenden, England the following leaflets and bulletins have recently been issued.

"The Treatment of Nosema with Fumagillin." Temporary but significant good effect on first trials.

"Adaptability of Homecoming Bee." Tests made with scents, much variation in same colony, sometimes seem to recall from memory.

"Report of Department for 1952." "Transmission of Nosema." Combs soiled in winter seem to be primary source of infection.

## British Jottings . . .

"Schweizerische Bienenzeitung" for June reports Dr. Armbruster's statement that a young queen was mated three times in the air.

Summer schools in Britain included a Coronation Conference conducted by the Yorkshire Beekeepers' Association immediately after the Coronation. Another was held at "Battle of Britain House" in mid-June.

In "Maandschrift" is the story of the electrician whose son, when asked about a bandaged finger, says that he picked up a bee that was not insulated.

H. M. Fraser, England

American Bee Journal



## **From Here and There**

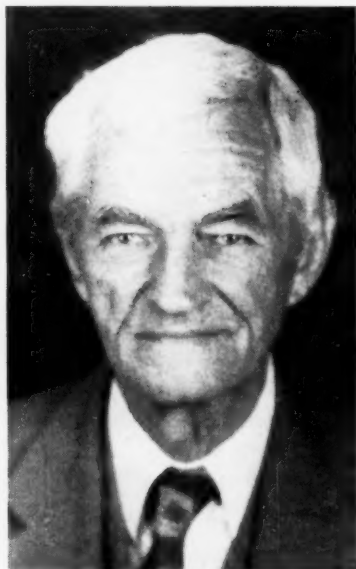




# Florida

## In Memoriam

On Nov. 29 at Fort Myers, Fla., occurred the death of that veteran queen breeder, Jay Smith.



JAY SMITH

Mr. Smith was born in Indiana on Oct. 13, 1871. He moved to Dakota Territory with his family while still a growing boy. Returning to Indiana, he taught school for 25 years, finally in 1901 getting a start

in beekeeping, which he stated many times was the most fascinating and most pleasurable pursuit he could have, possibly chosen. Noted chiefly as a queen breeder, he published two books on the subject; "Queen Rearing Simplified" in 1923 and "Better Queens" in 1949. His foundation stock originally came from G. M. Doolittle of New York, and J. B. Brockwell of Virginia who was one of the earliest breeders of "yellow" stock. Smith's breeding was by the modified Alley method, no grafting being done.

During World War I, Smith served with a group of prominent beekeepers lecturing and helping in short courses instituted by Dr. Phillips to encourage honey production. Jay was a great student of bee behavior and a very interesting writer. He finally moved from Indiana to Florida with his wife and two boys. His life there seemed a delight to him surrounded by his family and his beloved bees.

## Florida Meeting

The Florida beekeepers met on November 4 and 5 in Western Florida at Blountstown. The two-day meeting was divided into set speeches for the first day at Blountstown with a banquet in the evening.

Highlight of the meeting was the second day devoted to a trip down the Apalachicola River visiting these large "apiaries on stilts." Some 100

people took barges and motor boats some 10 or 15 miles down the river and back, during which the apiaries of the Laniers and of J. A. Whitfield and Sons were visited.

Standing some 30 or 40 feet above the present level of the water, these apiaries present a formidable sight with their sloping chutes to carry the colonies up to their locations and slide both colonies and honey back for the return trip by barge. Ordinarily, approximately 300 colonies are kept in each location with a portable extracting outfit available and usually four men to run the colonies during the busy season. These colonies are largely removed during the off season to the hills where other forage is available.

No small part of the second day's pleasures was a fish fry put on by the local beekeepers at Wewahitchka, the Laniers and the Whitfields being the arch conspirators.

It seemed strange with warm weather in the north to go down to a rather cold situation for the float trip down the Apalachicola. Sweaters and overcoats were much in demand. However, for the uninitiated it proved far worth the chill and the efforts and our thanks go to the Florida Beekeepers.

We understand that the 1954 meeting is set for Orlando, just previous or just after the Bee Breeders and Southern Beekeeping Conference meeting which is to be held there.



M. G. Dadant, our Associate Editor, at Blountstown (Western Florida Meeting).



Trip load down the Apalachicola, disembarking at Whitfield's apiary.



### Conditions

"We are having rain today (December 7) and we sure do need it. The water supply in Kentucky is very low. The rivers are a mess. We have had no rain to speak of since June 30. Bees are in poor condition. Some made enough from October flow to take them through until spring. Most will need early spring feeding.

Here in the mountains we are more fortunate than beekeepers in the western and central part of the state. Quite a lot of wild flowers in the mountains supplied nectar when it was so dry elsewhere the bees were starving."

Otis K. Wolfe  
Harlan, Kentucky

1954 Officers of the State Association: President Burton Peck, Louisville; 1st Vice President Harvey B. Lovell, Louisville; 2nd Vice President Enoch H. Waits, Eastwood; 3rd Vice President Charles E. Medley, Louisville; Recording Secretary James E. Dierken, Louisville; Corresponding Secretary Lewis T. Osbourne, Crestwood; Treasurer Fred O. Miller, Louisville; Sergeant-at-Arms Earl Edlen, Louisville.

### Warm Weather Has Bees Flying; Trees Forcing

Looking over his crop of honey for 1953, President Charles Medley of 3013 Meade, Louisville, feels he's a little better off than last year. He got 150 pounds out of 11 hives. Charley feels like he's lost money the last two years because it's been so dry. As home work Medley was checking the Dutch clover in his garden. He found 120 to 130 seeds per head with the average of a 100 or over. Charley says ordinarily 70 seeds per head is good. Louis Conrad has been sick and missed the last meeting. Also he's lost two colonies this fall. Burt Peck advises you can still check for stores as a number of hives in the area are weak. Harvey Lovell, program chairman announces for the next meeting there'll be a symposium on bee diseases with the new terramycin drug coming up for discussion. Reviewing the unusual weather here Harvey tells that it is so warm bees have been flying heavy almost every day. It's too soon for a '54 forecast Harvey thinks even though some of the Dutch clover is perking up well with recent rains. There has now been sufficient rain to wet the

# Ontario

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### Convention

Attendance at the convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association on November 30-December 2 was a revealing experience. Ontario is a big place, about 2,000 miles east and west, 900 or so north and south, about twice the size of the state of Illinois, 4,500 beekeepers, about 10% at the convention. We can't do anything like that in the States!

Many of those at the convention were strictly commercial operators with from 300 or 400 colonies up to 1,000, 1,500, or 2,000. On the list of beekeepers of the province, however, the predominate number are those with small holdings. One apiary is far ahead of any other figure.

The interest of the commercial group, however, in modern beekeeping problems was terrific. Well-equipped and well-planned honey houses built for the purpose seem to be the rule. Fine equipment, much attention to the problems of handling honey. Many young folks, many father and son teams.

Excellent entertainment. A mixed choir from the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Waterloo were really almost a professional group. An auctioneer as magician, of all things! A wandering caricaturist who "mugged" the prominent. Ed Braun, now with the Apiculture Division at Ottawa, (formerly at Brandon, Manitoba) ran a "rat" race with Gordon Townsend of the Ontario Agricultural College in presenting the latest in honey pasteurizing process equipment. Both good. Bravo, boys!

Who won out? Who knows? Depends on how big the operation and how much money you want to spend. We hope to have further reports of this equipment.

ground a foot down. This is drouth relieving for plants but hardly enough for trees and bushes. I saw a forsythia bush in bloom. Other bee boys say the maples are almost bursting, pussy willow is also forcing. If it doesn't get colder soon it'll be a strange and unusual season indeed. J. D. Lane after reading the last Bee Line writes in to say he's been lucky and hasn't had any foul brood this season.

(Kentucky Bee Line—Dec.)

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### Cooperation

Cooperation is a real thing in Ontario, in fact throughout Canada. The cooperative groups in the provinces and the large honey distributors are responsible for the distribution of 70% of the honey produced. Back of the association, the packers and the cooperators, is the Canadian Council, actively supported by container levy and by representative membership and careful planning so that now Canada is selling honey at a very satisfactory price level on producer up through retailer so that it can be said from the standpoint of the States that there is no surplus problem, at least not at the present time. In fact, Canada is often short of enough honey for the demand.

### Ontario Coop

Tom Shields, able manager of Ontario Cooperative Association, gives a wonderful picture of prosperity in a Cooperative that has lasted for 30 years. The Coop has handled in that time for members 83 million pounds of honey at an average price over the period of ten cents except for a low point in the depression years and a high in 1947 of 25 cents. The Coop in 1952 paid 13½ cents for white honey. Lesser amounts were paid for amber grades. Ontario Coop pioneered the present paper containers for honey which are used so generally in the province. They also sponsor the Dyce process which is used in Canada and the States, developed by Dr. E. J. Dyce, now at Cornell University. The Cooperative is housed in its own building with an investment in building and equipment of \$200,000.00. Three million pounds of members' honey is estimated to be the pool for 1953.

It is a going organization and one which Mr. Shields and members can be very proud of. The other cooperatives throughout the provinces seem also to be thriving and succeeding in holding members and realizing for them prices at or above that to be obtained from open sale.

### Ontario Agricultural College

A visit to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph was an eye-opener. More about this later. They have a wonderful staff, buildings entirely for apiculture, a department by itself with Dr. Gordon F. Town-

send as head of the department.

The college has a third and fourth year option in beekeeping including the history of beekeeping, genetics, physiology and behavior, bee diseases, pollination, statistics, biochemistry, anatomy, apiary products, commercial beekeeping, microbiology, marketing.

The department is also engaged in extension research in pollination, nectar secretion, honey handling, machinery and other projects, results of which are published frequently as information becomes available.

#### Bottoms Up

Canadians like competition. They like to start at the bottom and move up to the playoff. Enthusiasm grows as the competition increases until honey gets up to a Dominion level. Excitement is quite hot. In the recent football playoff at Toronto, the members of the winning team, incidentally, were consistent users of honey for energy value. Canadian sport groups are coming more and more to appreciate the value of honey in competitive events and honey is being fostered by the Sports College as an energy food.

Not only in sports like football, curling and others do the Canadians like to compete, but also in the honey field, starting locally, building up to Provincial levels and finally going out on the Dominion shows like the Royal Winter Fair and the Canadian National Exposition. Honey that wins at the Royal or the C. N. E. must be good honey!

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## Kansas

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#### Bread, Cake and Cookies

Bread, cake and cookies and other types of baked goods, according to John A. Johnson, researcher in the department of flour and feed milling in Kansas State College, are improved when a part of the sugar is replaced by honey. He finds that honey improves the color, the flavor and the texture of most baked products. It increases moisture retention, lengthens shelf life. Fruit cake with honey has a richer flavor and better slicing quality.

Johnson and his assistant, Loren B. Smith, have tentative specifications for the most acceptable floral types of honey and the most desirable amounts for use in baked goods.

The work at the college is also sponsored by the USDA with Dr. J. W. White, of the Regional Research Laboratory in Philadelphia, as the

government specialist of the project.

Copies of four articles describing the Kansas studies may be obtained from the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas or the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania.

#### "Bee Culture in Kansas"

This is the title of a new experiment station bulletin written by Dr. R. L. Parker, Professor of Apiculture, containing fundamental information for the beginning beekeeper. Eighty-one pages explain the colony, its organization, seasonal manipulations and honey production methods, beekeeping equipment, locations, nectar and pollen plants and brood diseases. A copy may be obtained by writing Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

#### Weather and Bees

The relationship between such weather factors as rainfall, temperature, sunshine and the amount of surplus nectar stored by colonies is explored in a technical bulletin (No. 74) just published by Kansas State College. The work done by Dr. R. L. Parker and by Joseph O. Moffett who is a former graduate student (now in Colorado) is based on daily records of gains and losses of scale colonies since 1918.

The most significant factors in a good June nectarflow appear to be an abundant June rainfall and a warm April. December and February precipitation also affects the July nectarflow. Cloudy days in summer seem to have a favorable effect. Best days for storing honey are those where the maximum temperature is between 85 and 94, with a daily range from 26 to 30 degrees.

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## Colorado

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#### "B Notes"

"B Notes" is the name of the mimeographed publication of the Colorado A & M College and Experiment Station, Entomology Section and the Colorado Beekeepers' Association issued monthly. Every Colorado beekeeper should be getting "B Notes."

Editor is Joseph O. Moffett, Assistant Entomologist for Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, along with Vernon Culhane, Falfa, Colorado.

#### Honey Promotion

Colorado is one of those states where honey promotion is a real thing. There is more fine honey in Colorado displayed on roadside

stands and in stores and even in remote places than it has been our pleasure to see for a long time. The only state that seems to equal it as far as we have traveled is Florida.

Colorado has a honey administrative committee that promotes honey to food editors, features honey recipes over radio, stories in newspapers and magazines and an extensive advertising program.

Best of all, this is not just a one-month proposition but it is a twelve-month job.

#### Who Owns the Bees?

Albert Crouse of Colorado at the summer meeting of the Colorado Association at Meeker proposed the idea that each bee yard should bear the name and address of the beekeeper who owns the bees. We approve of this. It is often difficult for inspectors to check. It is often difficult to tell to whom the bees belong for any number of reasons. If the bee yard is posted with the owner's name it gives a certain amount of protection and respect. Bee yards might be better kept up as the owner will want to be associated with a yard that is well kept.

#### It Pays Dollars to Attend Bee Meetings

Grover Sanders of Grand Junction is a long-time beekeeper in the 1500-colony class. No Colorado bee man is more successful from the practical side. He knows how to get the most honey for the least expense and work. He knows how to get the best price for his honey. He said at the Meeker meeting last summer that he couldn't afford to miss a bee meeting because HE ALWAYS MADE MORE MONEY FROM WHAT HE LEARNED AT THE MEETINGS THAN HE COULD MAKE WORKING THE SAME LENGTH OF TIME AT HOME.

#### Work for The Colorado Queens!

Ruth Turner, president of Colorado Queens, and Mrs. Carl Soder, president of National Ladies Auxiliary, have these suggestions for ways the ladies can boost honey sales.

Go to your school lunch program director and get permission to show cooks more attractive ways to serve honey. Mrs. Grace of the American Honey Institute has recipes especially for School Lunches. See that your school gets these.

Encourage your store managers to make more effective displays of honey. Take it out of the dark corner and put it up where the customers will notice it.

## California

### Civil Service

A California state civil service examination for Deputy Inspector has been scheduled by the State Personnel Board, applications to be accepted at the Sacramento office, 1015 L Street until January 8. Deputy inspectors earn \$295 to \$358 a month. Applicants must have one year in the enforcement or administration of apiary inspection laws or one year in commercial beekeeping. Residence in California for one year before examination is required. Application forms are available at Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

## Alabama

### Alabama Beekeepers Meet

November 10 was the meeting date of the Alabama Beekeepers Association meeting in the State House rooms in Montgomery, some 50 people attending.

Several of the speakers had already appeared at both the Atlantic and the Blountstown meeting.

Reports were made on the conditions in Alabama. Many breeders have turned partly to honey production during the comparatively short demand for package bees and queens.

Weather conditions in Alabama are varied, in Northern Alabama there is too much dry weather and Southern Alabama there has been satisfactory conditions for summer and fall.

George Blake, Assistant Entomologist of the Experiment Station at Auburn, Alabama reported on his research with pollination of crimson clover which showed very definitely the extremely favorable situation where bees were used judiciously in crimson clover pollination.

Over the supervised fields, the seed yield was more than doubled with the use of one colony of bees per acre in crimson clover fields and the exclusion of honey bees entirely resulted in extremely light set of clover seed.

Officers elected for the 1954 year comprised the re-election of present officers with H. C. Short as president and F. E. Guyton of Auburn as secretary.

## In Memoriam

### ADAM BODENSCHATZ

Illinois loses one of her outstanding beekeepers in the recent death of Adam Bodenschatz, Lemont. Adam was one of those careful and meticulous men who thought of his chosen occupation almost as a divine appointment. Everything about his yards, buildings, equipment, and home told of great attention to detail and to beauty. He was a leader in association circles and attained that degree of respect that few men equal. Our warmest thought goes to Mrs. Bodenschatz, who spent so many years as a companion to a beloved member of our fraternity.

### CHARLES H. PEASE

George Van Santvoord, Headmaster of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., informs us of the passing of Charles H. Pease, at Canaan. According to the Lakeville Journal and Waterbury Republican, Mr. Pease, at 86, had gained a wide reputation as a naturalist and beekeeper. He was a printer by trade, a beekeeper by choice. As a member of the State Board of Fisheries and Game, he was an authority on wild life. He was a member of the State Beekeepers Association and wrote often for the various bee magazines and for nature publications.

Mr. Van Santvoord says of him: "He was a very interesting and colorful person who had a great variety of hobbies. For a long time he was a printer and turned out the annual Year Books for the Hotchkiss School. As an amateur beekeeper, I stopped in to see him occasionally and found him a very vigorous and energetic person who had strong opinions on many subjects. He was very independent and original, basing his ideas very definitely on long experience and careful observation. You may remember he was an advocate of the method of wintering bees in the cellar and always followed this practice. On the practical side, he was very strong indeed and I believe his production of honey per colony averaged two or three times as much each year as the normal yield per hive here in Connecticut."

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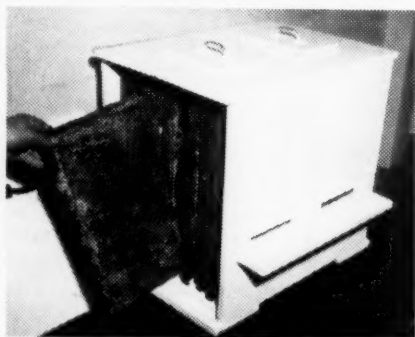


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92 Riverside St., Chillicothe, Ohio; 1010 W. Austin St., Paris, Texas;  
**Lewis Dadant Branches** — Colonie and Montgomery Sts., Albany (1), New York; Stephenson  
Ave. at 14th St., Lynchburg, Virginia; Hahira, Georgia.



### TWO-QUEEN CONVERTIBLE HIVE

*Patent Pending*

All beekeepers, in all parts of the world, aim to have large colonies in the Spring of the Year before the main honeyflow starts. The Two-Queen Convertible Hive has been designed and developed to raise large colonies in record-breaking time and to eliminate difficult, costly, unpleasant labor.

1. It gives higher production of honey at lower costs.
2. No other new equipment is necessary, all standard equipment will fit the New Hive.
3. It keeps bees less disturbed—more contented.
4. It promotes better control of bees.
5. It is complete, ready to use, well made.

Write for free circular giving full information.  
Price without frames \$18.00, delivery charges extra.

**John J. Maendel**

Forest River Colony

Fordville, North Dakota

## MARSHFIELD MFG. COMPANY, INC.

and Associates

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Hope every reader of this magazine has had A Happy and Bountiful Holiday Season.

We sincerely hope that the New Year 1954 will be equally Prosperous and Enjoyable.

Manufacturers and Retailers  
of  
**Beekeeper's Supplies**

For Replacement of Winter Loss and  
Increase, Let Us Supply

## PACKAGE BEES

with either Island Hybrid or our regular strain queens. Both have given satisfaction over all parts of the U.S. and Canada. Prices will be released in later issue of this Journal. In the meantime we will be glad to quote you by mail.

**"They Produce"**

Going South this winter? Stop by to see us. We will be expecting you. We are on State Rt. 33, two miles north of courthouse in Moultrie.

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Moultrie, Ga.



**Package Bees and Queens  
"ITALIANS"**



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*Quality Does Not Cost — It Pays*

**The Wilbanks Apiaries**  
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CARLOADS AND LESS THAN CARLOADS  
Send samples and quote best cash price delivered to us. All grades.

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1806-08 No. Washington Ave.,  
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**Caucasian Queens**

**THOS. S. DAVIS**  
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Sacramento, Calif.

**FREE...**

A Sample Copy  
"Gleanings in Bee Culture"  
LOOK IT OVER  
YOU WILL LIKE IT  
**A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio**

Select **QUEENS** Italians

Package Bees  
**M. C. WEST**  
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Winters, California

**NOW BOOKING ORDERS  
FOR 1954**

We are well equipped to handle  
truck shipments. Book early.

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**FLASH!**

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**JENSEN Says,—**

It's true! We have good news for you. A greatly increased supply of good young package bees and Jensen Reared Queens will be available this year. Have you been perplexed by untimely Queen Superseding? Superior stock, right methods of Queen Rearing, plus our unique shipping cage, is our answer to your problem.

**"Magnolia State" Italians and Dadant's "Starline" 4-way Hybrids**

	Queens	2-lb. Pkgs. W/Qs.	3-lb. Pkgs. W/Qs.
1-24	\$1.25	\$3.75	\$4.75
25-99	1.15	3.50	4.50
100-999	1.05	3.25	4.25
1,000-up	1.00		

For truck loading, we invite correspondence or better still, your personal visit.

All above prices are on our regular Italian stock. For queens of Dadant "Starline" 4-Way Hybrids, add 25c to each item.

**JENSEN'S APIARIES** Macon, Mississippi, U.S.A.

*"Where Quality and Service Are a Certainty"*

**BEE SUPPLIES**

Since 1886

**Brood Frames with Eyelets  
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PORTLAND 66, ORE.

**BE PREPARED EARLY FOR 1954 —**

New Improved 4-Way Dadant Starline Hybrid Queens —  
and Our OWN QUALITY 3-Banded Italian Bees and Queens  
Packages will be supplied with either one or both of these TOP strains of queens, as desired.

Our Price Lists will be ready January 1st.

We urge early bookings of all orders and especially early bookings for MARCH queens.

Our Special Free Service of Clipping and Marking queens upon request, will again be available.

**GARON BEE CO.**

**Donaldsonville, La., U.S.A.**

**Starline**

**Sunkist**

**Italian**

Young mated queens, full weight packages, health certificate, live delivery, satisfaction. We offer two top performing strains: Dadant's Starline, a proven top performer, and our regular light colored Italians.

**Packages with Italian Queens, F.O.B.:**

	Italian Q.	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.	Starline Q.
1-24	\$1.20	\$3.25	\$4.25	\$5.25	\$1.50
25-99	1.10	3.00	4.00	5.00	1.40
100-up	1.00	2.75	3.75	4.75	1.30

Packages with  
Starline queens add  
25c per package.

**SUNKIST BEE COMPANY**

**Convent, La.**

# Let's Get Together



Baltimore and Kyline (Baltimore Convention Bureau)

## Annual Convention of The American Beekeeping Federation

Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore Md.

January 25-30, 1954

### Monday, January 25

9:00 a. m.—Executive Committee, Apiary Inspectors at College Park.

1:30 p. m.—Executive Committee—Apiary Inspectors at College Park.

### Tuesday, January 26

9:00 a. m.—Board, of Directors, Apiary Inspectors at College Park  
1:30 p. m.—Board of Directors, Apiary Inspectors at College Park  
Advanced Registration.

### Wednesday, January 27

8:00 a. m.—Registration.  
9:30 a. m.—Call to Order; invocation, Rev. John Baden, St. James Episcopal church, Monkton; address of Welcome, Dr. H. C. Byrd, president, University of Maryland, College Park; response to address of welcome; president's annual address, H. A. Schaefer; Keynote Speech, James I. Hambleton, director, U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory; recess.

1:30 p. m.—Nosema, C. L. Farrar.  
2:10 p. m.—American Foulbrood, Dr. T. A. Gochnauer.

2:50 p. m.—European Foulbrood, Joseph O. Moffett.

3:30 p. m.—Bee Breeding, Leslie H. Little; recess.

8:00 p. m.—500 Club, Standing Committees.

### Thursday, January 28

8:30 a. m.—Honey Research, Dr. R. E. Lothrop.

9:10 a. m.—Role of the Extension Specialist, George J. Abrams, Chairman, University of Maryland.

Audience Participation in the Panel, John D. Haynie, W. W. Clark, W. A. Stephens.

10:00 a. m.—Bus trip to points of interest; Fort McHenry, etc.

10:40 a. m.—Pollination and Effect of Insecticides, Clarence Benson, Chairman.

Audience Participation in the Panel, Wilbert C. Wahl, Clare D. Floyd; recess.

1:30 p. m.—Amateur Program, George J. Abrams, chairman, University of Maryland; History of American Beekeeping, George Rea; Wintering, C. L. Farrar; Swarm Control, Ed Anderson; Chunk Honey Production; Bee Stings and Allergies.

7:30 p. m.—Annual Banquet, F. B. Paddock, toastmaster; address; entertainment, Balto. & Ohio Choral Group.

### Friday, January 29

8:30 a. m.—Report: The American Honey Institute, Mrs. Harriett Grace.

8:50 a. m.—Report: Honey Industry Council of America, Alan Root.

9:10 a. m.—Report: Southern States Beekeeping Federation, W. A. Stephens.

9:30 a. m.—Report: Bee Industries Association, Gordon Frater.

9:50 a. m.—Report: The National Honey Packers & Dealers Association, R. B. Willson.

10:10 a. m.—Report: Apiary Inspectors of America.

10:30 a. m.—Report: Resolution Committee.

10:00 a. m.—Trip through McCormick and Company's spice plant—two hours.

10:50 a. m.—Election of Officers; recess.

1:30 p. m.—U. S. D. A. program, Si Smith.

2:10 p. m.—Honey Promotion, S. F. Walkins, Chester Freeman.

4:00 p. m.—Adjournment.

W. H. Pitcher, Chairman, Entertainment Committee.

**50th Annual Winter Meeting**  
State Farm Show Building  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

**Tuesday Morning, Jan. 12, 1954**  
9:30 to 11:30

Room E, second floor, Main Show building

Chairman, Paul E. Ziegler, president, Bethany, Pa.  
Invocation.

Greetings of Welcome—Hon. Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Report of Inspection Work for 1953—Harry B. Kirk, Senior Entomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Research Work at the College in Bee Disease—Prof. E. J. Anderson, in charge of research in Apiculture, State College, Pa.

Factors of a Honey Crop—Prof. E. C. Martin, assistant professor of Apiculture, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

**Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 12**  
1:30 to 3:30

Room E, second floor, Main Show building

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—H. M. Snively, Neffsville, Pa.

President's Address—Paul S. Ziegler, Bethel, Pa.

Election of Officers.

Business Session.

Report of Annual Short Course at the College—A. R. Dean, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Learning Beekeeping Through 4-H Bee Club Work—Miss Anna Ressler, Myerstown, Pa.

**Tuesday Evening, Jan. 12**

Annual Beekeepers' Banquet, turkey dinner, \$1.50, at 6:30, Colonial Park Evangelical-Reformed church, three miles east of Harrisburg on north side of U. S. 22 highway. Watch for sign at the church.

Toastmaster—A. R. Dean, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Blessing for the meal.

Special vocal music—Ladies' quartet, Messiah college, Grantham, Pa.  
Motion Pictures.

**Wednesday Morning, Jan. 13**

8:30 to 11:30, Room E, second floor, Main show building

Reports of Committees.

Judging Apilary Products—Prof. E. C. Martin, Michigan.

Extension Work in Pennsylvania—W. W. Clarke, Jr., Extension Apiarist, State College, Pa.

Marketing Program for 1954—Paul Cummins, Conshohocken, Pa.

**Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 13, 1:30**

Round Table Discussion on Bee Inspection Work—Led by Jesse

Posey, Muddy Creek Forks, Pa.

Marketing Honey—Prof. Edwin J. Anderson, State College, Pa.

Care of Wax Crop—Merle P. Fisher, Granville, Pa.

Greetings from Visiting Beekeepers.

Adjournment.

**University of Minnesota**  
**University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.**  
**FARM AND HOME WEEK**  
**Beekeeping**

**Tuesday, January 12, 1954**

1:45 p.m.—Introduction to Beekeeping, M. H. Haydak; 2:45 p.m.—Starting Right with Bees, C. D. Floyd; 3:45 p.m.—Beekeeping Problems, Discussion Panel.

**Wednesday, January 13, 1954**

9:00 a.m.—The Life of the Honeybee, M. H. Haydak; 10:00 a.m.—Honey as Food, J. Leichsenring; 1:45 p.m.—Food of Bees, M. H. Haydak; 2:45 p.m.—The value of honeybees in pollination, B. A. Haws; 3:45 p.m.—Beekeeping is my hobby, Neil G. Barry (beekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn.).

**Thursday, January 14, 1954**

9:00 a.m.—Preparing colonies for honeyflow, M. H. Haydak; 10:00 a.m.—Honey harvesting and marketing, C. D. Floyd; 1:45 p.m.—What should we know about the Queens, M. H. Haydak; 2:45 p.m.—Late summer management and wintering, C. D. Floyd; 3:45 p.m.—Beekeeping problems, Discussion Panel.

**Friday, January 15, 1953**

9:00 a.m.—Newer knowledge of Nosema disease, T. A. Gochnauer; 10:00 a.m.—The Beekeeper and the State, T. L. Aamodt; 1:45 p.m.—Detection and Control of Brood Diseases, T. A. Gochnauer; 2:45 p.m.—Film "The Honeymakers"; 3:45 p.m.—Beekeeping problems.

**North Arkansas Beekeepers Assoc.**  
**Harrison, January 22**

The North Arkansas Beekeepers Association re-elected as officers for the coming year the following: President—Guy Shaw, Vice President—P. L. Blackshire, and Secretary—Mrs. Gladys McKay. The next meeting will be a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Shaw, 506 N. Roland, Harrison, Ark., on January 22. Mrs. Lane Mayhew, Mrs. P. L. Blackshire and Mrs. Elmer Hawkins will plan the party.

Deputy Inspector Ray Langston has offered a colony of bees to anyone who gets the most members for the North Arkansas and Arkansas State Associations by May 15, 1954. Smith Hardware added two complete

supers to this prize. Dues of the North Arkansas Association are \$1.00 per family and the State Association dues are \$1.50 per person.

**Westchester County Beekeepers Assoc.**

**New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 17**

The Westchester County Beekeepers' Association will hold its next meeting at 2:30 P. M. Sunday, Jan. 17 at the Odd Fellows Hall, 20 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. The meeting will be a short one at which time the election of officers for the coming year will be announced. We will then retire across the street to the Coronet Tea Room and have our 12th annual banquet.

Carlton E. Slater, Publicity

**Middlesex County Beekeepers Assoc.**

Middlesex County Beekeepers Association will hold the next regular meeting at the State of Massachusetts Experimental Field Station, January 30, 1954, starting with a buffet dinner at 6:30 P. M. After the dinner a short business meeting will be followed by a colored moving picture on the subject of beekeeping and a question and answer period by a panel of the association's most experienced beekeepers.

The association is now making plans to have a bee exhibit at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's 83rd annual Flower Show in Boston. This show is one of the highlights of the Boston area and many tens of thousands of New England people have been and will be introduced to backyard beekeeping by the Association.

John H. Furber, Sec'y.

**University of Illinois Farm and Home Week**  
**Beekeeping Program**

**Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1954**

9:00—A year in beekeeping.

10:00—The tools of the honey bee.

11:00—The nature of honey and its care.

1:00—Essentials of good beekeeping equipment.

2:00—Honeyhouse demonstrations.

**Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1954**

8:15—How honey is marketed.

9:00—What race and strains of bees shall we use.

9:45—How I would start in beekeeping.

10:30—Impressions from the National meetings.

11:00—Fall and winter management of bees.

(Continued on page 33)

# The Market Place . . .

## BEES AND QUEENS

**ITALIANS**—Packages, queens. Martz, Rt. A2, Box 846, Vacaville, Calif.

**CARNIOLAN QUEENS** mated to Caucasian drones. Order must be in six weeks before shipping date. Howard Weaver, Navasota, Texas.

**CAUCASIAN** and **CARNIOLAN** queens, package bees. Write for 1954 price. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Ala.

**CAUCASIAN QUEEN BREEDERS**—Specializing in pure breeding stock raised in a truly northern, isolated location. Join the satisfied 1953 breeders by booking Hastings' queens for 1954, available from mid-July to mid-Sept. Select tested \$5, breeders \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Hastings, Birch Hills, Sask., Canada.

**THREE BANDED** Italian bees and queens—Best of quality. Also Dadant's 4-way hybrids. Real honey getters and very gentle. Write for 1954 prices. Alamance Bee Company, Graham, N. C. Phone 4703.

**10-FRAME** single story colonies of bees with young laying queens delivered loaded on your conveyance at our place. Write for particulars. P. M. Williams, Castleberry, Ala.

**YELLOW ITALIAN BEES**—Real producers. Health certificate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Queens, \$1.00 Airmail. O. E. Brown, Rt. 1, Asheboro, North Carolina.

## FOR SALE

**500 COLONIES BEES**—2-story, mostly tens. No disease. All or part, \$10.00 each. Heavy with honey. H. Peterman, 551 No. Windsor Ave., Stockton, Calif.

**FOR SALE**—Complete 600 colony outfit in Northern Alberta in clover seed growing district. Wonderful spring build-up area with continuous clover and fireweed honey flow until autumn frost. Land, buildings and all extracting equipment included. Also 1952 two-ton truck, if desired. Write Box 39, c/o American Bee Journal.

**FOR SALE**—50 colonies bees. Reasonable. In 8-frame hives. No disease. Roy Miskelbrook, Kinmundy, Ill.

**ABOUT 1000 COLONIES** of bees, 10-frame with 1 Dadant depth super, and queen mating nuclei. Ideal location for package bee production and wonderful opportunity for pollination project in fast developing stock raising community with year around permanent pastures of clovers. Completely equipped outfit for package bees, queens, honey and pollination. Leave the cold winters and enjoy keeping bees in the moderate climate of the beautiful Gulf Coast. Ill health reason for selling. For particulars write G. F. Daniels, Box 388, Picaune, Miss.

**HOME**, three rental units, honey house and shop. 100 colonies bees, equipment and locations for 200. Established retail honey business on state highway, 1½ miles from Denver. G. H. Rose, 3333 Wadsworth, Wheatridge, Colo.

**50 COLONIES** of Italian bees near Medford, Oregon. Lots of surplus honey. Good hives regularly inspected. Amos Harker, Box 131, North Hollywood, Calif.

**ONE Lewis-Markel** eight-frame extractor, \$30. One six-inch foundation mill with take-off, \$30. 4½ plain sections, \$10 per thousand. 200 ten-frame and 100 eight-frame hive bodies with frames, \$1 each. Hundreds of inner and outer covers and others. H. G. Quirin, Bellevue, Ohio.

**500 COLONIES** with good surplus of honey and pollen. Ideal queen, package bee, pollination and extracted honey combination—more than pay for themselves the first year. Three stories and excluder, \$15. Small down payment. Troy Nance, 3764 Jeffrey Ave., Sacramento, Calif.

## HONEY and BEESWAX WANTED

**HONEY WANTED**—Large quantities. All grades. Cash price. Send samples. Finger Lakes Honey Coop., Groton, N. Y.

**SMARTWEED HONEY WANTED**—Also water white honey. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Ill.

**WANTED**—Honey, amber or light, in any amount. Send sample for prices. Holland Honey Cake Co., Holland, Mich.

**HONEY WANTED**—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 2613 South Yates Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif.

**WANTED**—Water white clover honey, truck or car lots; also light amber. Mail sample and lowest cash price. Write Stoller Honey Farms, Latty, Ohio.

**HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED** in trade for supplies or cash. Hodgson Bee Supplies Ltd., 565-13th Ave., New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

**WANTED**—Amber or off-grade honeys. Give price and thorough description. R. Griggs, Hancock, Iowa.

**WANTED**—Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. State price in first letter. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

**WRITE FOR SHIPPING TAGS** and current quotations on rendered beeswax. Any amount from one pound up bought. If you have 25 pounds or more, save 25% by letting us work it into foundation for you. Walter T. Kelley Co., Clarkson, Kentucky.

**CASH PAID** for white and amber extracted honey. Send samples and state quantity available. Prairie View Honey Co., 12303 Twelfth St., Detroit 6, Mich.

**WANTED**—Extra white and light amber honey. Let us ship you the containers. Sell us your honey for CASH on delivery. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies and Comb Foundation, Onsted, Michigan.

**CLOVER HONEY WANTED**—Quote delivered price on truckload of new 60's. Ellsworth A. Meineke, Arlington Heights, Ill.

**WANTED** for 1954—1020 pounds of the following clean, ripe, UNMIXED honeys in 60's: orange, mesquite, catsclaw, huajillo, cotton, American holly, white Dutch clover, white sweet clover, tupelo, gallberry, red raspberry, vetch, black mangrove, sourwood, mountain sage, manzanita, blue vine, star thistle, Spanish needle, palmetto (saw or scrub, or a mixture of both). Send present samples if available and state price. Contracts let now. Also 1020 pounds 1953 crop mountain sage, blue vine, Spanish needle, star thistle, manzanita. Send samples and price. Vera Kent Honey Products, 223 S. Chauncey, W. Lafayette, Ind.

## HONEY FOR SALE

**WHITE CLOVER HONEY** in sixties. Ralph Gamber, 910 State, Lancaster, Pa.

**ONE LOT** 600 new 60's light clover and star thistle honey, 12½¢. Troy Nance, 3764 Jeffrey Ave., Sacramento, Calif.

## SUPPLIES

**TURN YOUR CAPPINGS** into money now with the B.L.M. "WAXMASTER." B. L. M. Manufacturing Co., Lisbon, N. Y.

**THE BIGGEST BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE PUBLISHED** (64 pages) free for the asking. Big factory manufacturing a complete line of wooden goods, comb foundation, metal goods, veils and gloves, carloads in stock, daily shipments, save 20%. WALTER T. KELLEY CO., CLARKSON, KENTUCKY.

**BEE SUPPLIES**—Tin packages, 10 sizes glass jars, paper shipping supplies, window cartons and other items. Roscoe F. Wixson, Dundee, N. Y.

**Electro Filling Machines**, users and distributors. Write Stoller Honey Farms, Latty, Ohio.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE**. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

**THE ONLY COMB FOUNDATION PLANT** in the East. We sell foundation, work your wax, render combs and cappings. Robinson's Wax Works, Rt. No. 3, Auburn, New York.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Experienced beekeeper for 1954 season or permanent position. Apartment included. J. Farr, 4831 Paddock Road, Bond Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Reliable man to operate outfit of bees on share basis. Box K, c/o American Bee Journal.

**HELP WANTED**—Experienced man preferred. Good position for right party. Give references. Howard Weaver, Navasota, Texas.

**RELIABLE** married man, year around work. Modern home, bonus. Give wages expected in first letter. Henry's Honey Farm, Red Granite, Wis.

**MAN** with migratory experience to help operate bees for package bees and queens, pollination service and extracted honey. State wages expected in first letter. D. J. Word, Box 512, Maxwell, Calif.

## WANTED

**WILL PAY CASH** for bee equipment with or without bees. No junk. Prefer white honey location. Box 24, c/o American Bee Journal.

**USED M. D. supers** and hives, with or without combs. No junk. Henry Pichowski, Red Granite, Wis.

**ESTABLISHED BEEKEEPER** wants to buy Modified Dadant equipment, 11-frame, with or without bees, on honey payment. References. Leighton Herron, Sac City, Iowa.

**WANTED**—Several hundred new or used 10-frame hive bodies or shallow supers, with or without frames. Ben Hughes Honey Co., Rt. 7, St. Joseph, Mo.

**300**—10-frame bottom boards and 400 metal tops. Ben Hughes, Rt. 7, St. Joseph, Mo.

## SEEDS AND TREES

**HONEY PLANTS**, trees, shrubs, perennials. Unusual varieties most desirable for planting and make honey. New 1954 catalogue—actual photo illustrations. Send for your free copy today. Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Iowa.

**Plant new NECTAR AND POLLEN** plants, shrubs, trees. Illustrated catalogue of 80 varieties. Nicollet County Nursery, St. Peter, Minn.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**RANCH MAGAZINE**—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? **THE SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more sheeppmen with more information of range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.00. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

**TRADE** five hundred ten-frame supers for 8-frame. No junk. D. J. Word, Box 512, Maxwell, Calif.

## HONEY LABELS

Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity, and distinction. Please send for free samples & prices.

**C. W. AEPLER COMPANY**  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin



SECTION COMB HONEY production steps —\$1.00. Comb Honey Production Glossary—50c. United Industries, Dept. K, Box 449, Madison 1, Wis.

KNOW interesting facts concerning the bees of India through the INDIAN BEE JOURNAL published in English, by the Bhupen Apiaries (Himalayas), Ramgarh, Dist. Nainital, U.P., India, and obtainable from them. Subs. Rs. 7/- or 10 Shillings or \$2.25 per annum. Single copy Rs. 1/4-s. 1/9 or 4c cents (international money order). Payment in mint postage stamps of your country accepted.

## MEETINGS —

(Continued from page 31)

1:00—Spring and summer management for production of extracted honey.

1:45—Management for section and bulk comb honey production.

2:30—Pollination and seed production service.

### Apiary Inspector's Conference Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1954

#### Evening

7:00—Adult bee disease.

7:45—Diagnosing brood diseases.

8:30—Apiary inspection and disease control.

9:15—General discussion.

The above is a part of the general Farm and Home program on various subjects related to farming and homemaking offered by the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois Feb. 1-4, 1954. Speakers include G. H. Cale, Jr. of Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois; Carl E. Killion, State Apiary Inspector; Eugene Killion of Paris, Illinois; and V. G. Milum, University of Illinois apiculturist. There are no registration fees. Those wishing to stay overnight can find plenty of room accommodations. If interested and you do not receive a program by January 15, write The Information Office, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

### Kansas State College Farm and Home Week Manhattan, Kansas Beekeepers Program

Tuesday, February 2, 1954  
Room 102, Fairchild Hall

#### Morning Session

Dell E. Gates, Extension

Entomologist

K. S. C. presiding

9:00—Apiary Inspection Report, R. L. Parker, State Apiarist, Kansas Entomological Commission, Manhattan, Kansas.

9:15—Apiary Location, R. J. Walstrom, Extension Entomologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

10:00—Honey Marketing, G. H. Cale, Editor, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

10:45—Package Bees vs. Equal Spring Division, R. L. Parker, Professor of Apiculture, K. S. C.

11:15—Lunch.

#### Afternoon Session

R. L. Parker, presiding

1:15 — Colony Management Throughout the Year, R. J. Walstrom.

2:15—Nosema Disease, G. H. Cale.

3:00—Round Table Discussion, leaders: R. L. Parker, R. J. Walstrom, G. H. Cale.

### New Jersey Beekeepers' Association Meeting

Thursday, January 28, 1954

Y. W. C. A., Hanover Street  
Trenton, N. J.

E. W. Sutvan, President,  
Laurel Springs, N. J., presiding.

9:30 to 10:00—"Get Acquainted" period.

10:00—President's remarks. E. W. Sutvan, Laurel Springs, N. J. Report of Secretary-Treasurer, Milton H. Stricker, Annandale, N. J. Report of officers and committees: "Stump the Experts," Rudolph Patzig, Beminsten, N. J., Moderator.

12:30—Adjournment for Lunch.

#### Afternoon Session

1:30—"Labor Saving Management for the Hobbyist Beekeeper," G. H. Cale, Editor, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill. Mr. Cale will also answer questions from the floor.

Election of officers.

Informal three-way discussion on "How we can help the hobbyist recognize bee disease." Fred Coddington, Basking Ridge, N. J.; Paul L. Holcombe, Lambertville, N. J.; Milton H. Stricker, Annandale, N. J.

Report of Experiment Station work, Robert S. Filmer, Associate Research Specialist in Entomology, Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Report on beekeeping inspection work, Jack Matthenius, Deputy Bee Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

### North Carolina Spring Meeting Charlotte, February 2

The North Carolina State Beekeepers' Association will meet in Charlotte, North Carolina on Tuesday, February 2, 1954. The meeting this year has been advanced from its usual date in March in order to take advantage of some of the Federation speakers who will be traveling south after the Baltimore meeting. The early meeting will also allow some beekeepers to attend who would be unable to do so in March. Eugene B. Finch, Sec'y

## Selected Italian Package Bees & Queens

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# Crop and Market

by M. G. Dadant

## Condition of Bees

Taking the country as a whole, the bees are reported to be in good condition for winter in so far as colony strength is concerned. There are a few local exceptions—such as Virginia, Missouri, and portions of Texas and Oklahoma—where drouth damage has resulted in only weak to fair winter clusters. Almost all reporters have indicated, however, that bees are light on stores and should be watched closely for early spring feeding.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and portions of Ontario report bees are generally in excellent condition for winter with plenty of stores.

## Condition of Plants

As might be expected from the summer's weather, condition of honey plants varies widely in different sections of the country. In the Central West and the Southwest, honey plants have suffered badly from the drouth and it is doubtful that fall rains arrived in time to help white Dutch clover in much of this area. For other legumes, however, most reports indicate that good, late fall rains have improved prospects for next year's honey-bearing plants. Here again, there are local exceptions in those areas hardest hit by the drouth. Texas, hard-hit early in the season, has apparently recovered and plants are reported in good condition for winter. Oklahoma, on the other hand, reports that plants are in very poor condition and some of the legumes already show signs of killing. The far West and the inter-mountain area both report honey plants in good to excellent condition.

## Honey Movement and Prices

Christmas season always seems to slow the demand for honey somewhat, but most sections of the country indicate that honey is moving fairly well. It would appear at this time that all table grade honey will be cleaned up prior to the next crop, with a few isolated sections of the country already reporting honey as short in supply or actually sold out. Reporters in Canada indicate that

honey there is moving well—both the pure white (clover) and the dark, but that blended honey is moving more slowly.

Bulk honey prices have not changed noticeably over those of a month ago—with white being sold at 11c-12½c and amber from 10c-11c. Some reporters have indicated offers as high as 14c for white, while some ambers are reported as high as 11½c. It would appear at this time that those who have held their honey for a better price will be amply repaid. Canadians, as usual, are selling their honey from 3c-4c above that in this country for both light and amber.

Cancellation of the export subsidy previously offered to honey packers has apparently made little or no change in jobbing prices of honey. This is undoubtedly due to the generally short crop of the past season and the rather brisk sales that have occurred in many areas.

## Summary

Bees are generally in fair strength for winter, but short in stores. Unusually warm fall and early winter weather has resulted in considerable stores consumption and beekeepers are advised to watch closely for starvation in early spring. Fall rains and snow blankets have greatly improved next year's prospects for honey plants with the exception of a few areas hardest hit by the summer and fall drouth. Average honey prices remain above the government support prices and show some signs of going slightly higher. Some areas are already sold out and it is expected that practically all honey will move before the next season's crop is ready.

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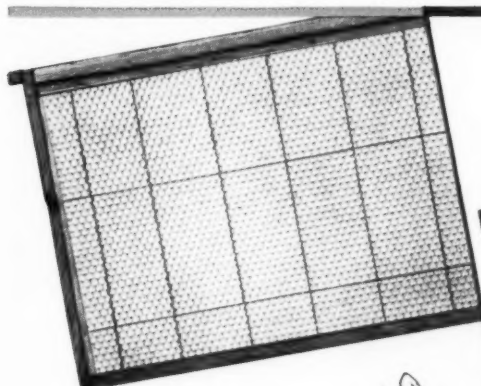
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